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MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me. 2 SAM. XII, 23.

DEATH is the most dreaded of all the enemies of the human race: there is no affliction incident to mankind to be compared with that which tears the tenderest ties of our nature asunder, forever separates us from those beloved objects which were most dear to it, and puts a final termination to the social intercourse of mortal state. What powerful considerations will suffice to console the mourning survivers of those who are thus forever torn from them; whether they contemplate the ruin and desolation to which the dear objects of their affections are devoted in the silent grave; or recur to their own bereavement, when 'the desire of their eyes is taken away with a stroke?' The royal mourner, like other mourners, stood appalled at this two edged sword, when it was brandished at his bosom; although the object of his regret had made so brief a sojourn in this wilderness, as that he had scarcely time afforded him to reward his fond parent with a smile, much less with one instance of filial affection, or one encouraging auspice of future character. But as on other occasions, so on this, when the final stroke had taken place, 'he encouraged himself in the Lord his God; and has left this example on record, for the imitation of the long train of mourners who were to succeed him in future ages. 'He shall not return to me, but I shall go to him.' What! into the cold chambers of the grave—the land of forgetfulness, of silence, and of darkness, there to become food for worms, and be insensible as the clods of the valley? Ah, no!—this is neither the language of nature, nor of grace. This gloomy receptacle, appointed for all living, has no charms for the saint any more than for the worldling; but it is the inestimable privilege of the former, to contemplate these separations from his dearest friends, who die in the Lord, however painful the stroke may be, as neither final nor really afflictive. Who that is daily groaning under the burden of sin, and toiling in the Christian warfare, shall desire those who have laid down the burden and finished the conflict, to return and resume them again—to exchange their crown for a helmet, their palm of victory for a sword? And although length of days are numbered among the blessings and the rewards of the obedient; affliction inevitably accompanies them: for who can long travel in this wilderness, without experiencing it to be a land of drought, of fiery flying serpents, and of every evil thing that infests a desert. Happy those who, after having the tedious conflict, and endured the heat and burden of a long day, and passed through the fiery trial, come forth as gold seven times refined: happy those also, when he who numbers our days, and who, from the beginning has allotted us our appointed time on earth, by an immutable decree cuts them short, and with them all their accompanying woes!

Ah! fellow traveller, do you find your frame so shaken and deranged under this painful stroke; and shall you wish the dear departed again to return and encounter all the pain, and the bitter regrets, under which you are groaning?—to return from that salubrious atmosphere, where 'the inhabitant shall not any more say, I am sick;' to experience again all those harrassing symptoms of decay, those harbingers of dissolution, which you so painfully and anxiously witnessed, without having the power to ward them off, and which so tortured your own bosom with gloomy anticipations, and deep dismay? What an escape!—what felicity! To have passed the dark, the long dreaded valley, once for all!—to have encountered the last enemy! and to be now forever placed beyond his power! With you, and with me, these evils are yet in prospect; we know not how few our weary steps are yet to be in this wilderness, nor what we must engage in the same fearful conflict; nor can we tell what sore afflictions may intervene: but we do know, whatever they may be, that our dear departed friends shall never participate in them; as they have forever done with their own personal sufferings, so also they have done with ours; those eyes, now so peacefully closed, shall never more be held waking with anxiety on our account. In the land which they inhabit there is no more sorrow or crying, and all tears are wiped from their eyes. No; they shall not return hither again; and can we add, with humble confidence and hope, we shall go to them? It behooves us now to make this our grand concern; for, if it yet remains a doubtful case, they would say, could they now address us, 'Weep not for us, but weep for yourselves.—Shall the withered or unripe fruits of this desert track be preferred to the ripe clusters of Canaan's fruitful land, and be retained with such eager grasp, that when we approach the margin of that river which terminates our wilderness travels and the sound of its rolling waves vibrates on our ears, we start appalled, and linger

'Shivering on the bank,
And fear to launch away?'

rather with hopes full of immortality, although our dust must likewise descend to the grave, and mingle with that we have so reluctantly deposited there, shall our emancipated spirits also unite with theirs, and hold sweeter converse than ever held below.

Behold, how yonder bright luminary cheers our dubious path! how desolate and forlorn should we be if deprived of its invigorating rays! But in the bright abode whither our departed friends are gone, there is no need of the sun: a glory infinitely more resplendant there perpetuates an everlasting day. O! then, 'Death where is thy sting? O! grave, where is thy victory?' For that precious dust shall be reclaimed, and death and the grave, at the appointed hour, shall yield up their prey. Yes, it was sown in corruption, in weakness, and in dishonor. I watched, with anxious eye and misgiving heart, the slow approaching ruin: all that the tenderest solicitude could suggest was done to uphold the tottering fabric. It did not fall with a sudden crash; but every succeeding day effected another, and another dilapidation. Here I propped, and there I repaired a gap; but alas! alas! it baffled my utmost skill, and I saw the fair tenement—that which I had fondly hoped would have proved my shelter during the wintry blast of age, levelled with the dust: it shall not shelter me more; it shall no more shield my hoary head from the the pelting storm. Yet shall I not be destitute and defenceless; for behold 'a refuge from the wind, a covert from the storm, and the shadow of a great rock in this weary land.'—Then, why flow these tears in such copious streams? Let the mourners in this wilderness repair to the refuge provided for them; that which God shows in the gospel; that to which grace leads by the spirit; then may they with cheerfulness exclaim, under these painful bereavements, 'Although our dear departed friends shall no more return to us, we shall go to them.' So may they 'comfort each other with these words!'

LAST HOURS OF DR. WATTS.

Little more than half an hour before Dr. Watts expired he was visited by his dear friend, Mr. Whitefield. The latter asking him, "How he found himself?" The dying doctor answered, "Here I am, one of Christ's waiting servants." Soon after, a medicine was brought in; and Mr. Whitefield assisted in raising him up in the bed that he might with more convenience take the draught. On the doctor's apologizing for the trouble he gave Mr. Whitefield, the latter replied with his usual amiable politeness, "Surely, my dear brother, I am not too good to wait on a waiting servant of Christ!" Soon after Mr. Whitefield took his leave; and often regretted since, he had not prolonged his visit, which he would certainly have done, could he have foreseen, that his friend was but within half an hour's distance from the kingdom of glory.

Dr. Jennings has preserved a few of Dr. Watts' dying sayings. 'Tis to be wished, that he had recorded more of them. "I bless God," said the ripening saint. "I can lie down with comfort at night, unsolicitous whether I awake in this world or another!" His faith in the promises was unshaken; "I believe them enough to venture an *eternity* on them!" Once to a religious friend he expressed himself thus: "I remember an aged minister used to say, that the most learned and knowing Christians, when they come to die, have only the same plain promises for their support, as the common and unlearned. "And so," continued the doctor, "I find it.—'Tis the *plain promises* of the gospel that are my support, and I bless God they *are* plain promises, which do not require much labor and pains to understand them: for I can do nothing now, but look into my Bible, for some promise to support me and live upon *that*." On feeling any temptations to complain, he would remark, "The business of a Christian is to *bear* the will of God, as well as to *do* it. If I were in health I could only be doing *that*. And that I may do now. The best thing in obedience is, a regard to the *will* of God, and the way to that, is to get our inclinations and aversions as much mortified as we can."—*Gospel Magazine for Jan.* 1776.

MISCELLANY.

[From Dwight's Travels.]

STORY OF CAPTAIN GREGG.

In the autumn of 1777, when the seige Fort Stanwix was raised, the following occurrence took place here: Capt. Gregg, one of the American officers in the garrison, went out one afternoon with a Corporal, belonging to the same corps, to shoot pigeons. When the day was far advanced, Gregg, knowing that the savages were at all times prowling around the fort, determined to return. At that moment, a small flock of pigeons alighted upon a tree in the vicinity. The Corporal proposed to try a shot at them;—and having approached sufficiently near, was in the act of elevating his piece towards the pigeons, when the report of two muskets, discharged by unknown hands at a small distance, was heard, the same instant Gregg saw his companion fall, and felt himself slightly wounded in the side. He tried to stand, but speedily fell, and in a moment perceived a huge Indian savage to take long strides towards him with a tomahawk in his hand. The savage struck him several blows on the head, drew his knife and cut a circle through the skin from the forehead to the crown, and then took off the scalp with his teeth. At the approach of the savage, Gregg had counterfeited the appearance of being death as much address as he could use, succeeded so far as to persuade his murderer that he was really dead; others measures still more effectual would have been employed to despatch him. It is hardly necessary to observe that the pain produced by these wounds, was intense and dreadful.—Those on the head were however, far the most excruciating; although that in his side was held by him to be mortal. The savage having finished their bloody business, withdrew.

As soon as he were fairly gone, Gregg, who had seen his companion fall, determined if possible to make his way to the spot, where he lay; from a persuasion, that, if he could place his head upon the Corporal's body, it would in some degree help the excessive anguish. Accordingly he made an effort to rise; and having with great difficulty succeeded, immediately fell. After several unsuccessful efforts he finally regained possession of his feet; and staggered slowly through the grass; he at length reached the spot, where the Corporal lay. The Indian had marked him for his prey, took a surer aim than his fellow, and killed him right. Gregg found him lifeless and scalped. With some difficulty he laid his own head upon the body of his companion; and as he had hoped, found a partial relief from this position.

While he was enjoying this little comfort, he met with trouble from a new quarter. A small dog which belonged to him, and had accompanied him in his hunting, but to which he had been hitherto wholly inattentive, came up to him in apparent agony, and, leaping around him in a variety of involuntary motions, yelped, whined, cried, in an unusual manner, to the great molestation of his master. Gregg was not in a situations to bear the distance even of affection. He tried every way he could think of, to force the dog from him, but he tried in vain. At length wearied by his cries and motions, and not knowing how to put an end to them, he addressed the animal as if he had been a rational being. "I wish so much to help me, go call some one to my relief." At these words the creature instantly left him; and through the forest full speed, to the comfort of his master, who now began to die quietly.

The dog made his way directly to three men belonging to the garrison, who were fishing at the distance of a mile from the scene of this tragedy.—As soon as he came up to them he began to cry in the same affecting manner; and advancing near them turned and went slowly back toward the point where his master lay, keeping his eye continually on the men. All this he repeated several times. At length one of the men observed to his companions, that there was something extraordinary in the actions of the dog, and that in his opinion, they ought to find out the cause. His companions of the same mind; and they immediately set out, with an intention to kill the animal whether he should learn.—After they had pursued him distance, and found nothing, became discouraged. The sun had set the frost was dangerous. They therefore determined to return. The moment the dog saw them wheel about he began to cry with increased violence and coming up to the men, took hold the skirts of their coats with his teeth, and attempted to pull them towards the point, to which he had before directed their course. When they stopped again, he leaned his back against the back part of their legs, as if endeavoring to push them onward to his master. Astonished at this conduct of the dog, they agreed after a little deliberation to follow him until he should stop. The animal conducted them directly to his master.—They found him still living, and after burying the Corporal, as well as they could, they carried Gregg to the fort. Here his wounds were dressed with the utmost care; and such assistance was rendered to him, as proved the means of restoring him to perfect health.

This story I received from Capt. Edward Bulkley, a respectable officer of General Parson's Brigade. Gregg himself a few days before, communicated all the particulars to Capt Bulkley. I will only add what I never think of without pain, and what I am sure every one of my readers will regret, that not long after a brutal fellow shot this meritorious and faithful dog.

From the Monthly Magazine, for March.

The following is an impressive "Sketch from a Gambling House:"—

"At the table sat an English Nobleman, who was not so absorbed in the play as to be insensible to what had passed; and he was too well acquainted with the vicissitudes of a gamester not to divine the real state of the case. It was the late Earl of Thanet. Perceiving B—— to be still lingering near the table, and conjecturing what was going on within him, he addressed him with great kindness. "You have been unlucky," said he. "Here is a rouleau. Try your luck again with moderation, But give that French scoundrel his conge." The little Abbe understood him and was seen no more. With this new capital B—— recommenced. In half an hour it was gone, and he had the additional mortification of having contracted a debt of honor to a perfect stranger, which he was unable to satisfy. He rushed out of the house in dreadful distraction, and wandered, he knew not whither. I have heard from his own lips the adventures of that night; and I do not think that when he left Frescati, it was with the thought of self destruction. He had strolled to the Quai, near the place where the Seine yields up its drowned bodies to be claimed by friends or relatives, should the wretches that fly to its waters as their Lethe, chance to have either. Fatigued with his long and wayward ramble, he leaned for a few minutes on a stone, and looking friendly upon the river, as its dull and melancholy streams glided along, ejaculated almost unconsciously—"There, too, shall be my refuge!" His exclamation caught the attention of a person who was lingering near the spot: in a state of mind equally desponding and weary. The idea which had only on a sudden darted upon poor B——, had been long the fixed and cherished purpose of the other, though for a moment suspended by the accident of meeting a brother in wretchedness, who, to all appearance was bent on the same mode of flying from it. Singular as it was, they mutually recognized each other, for they had often met in the same pandæmonium of play. B—— told him without reserve his situation. "You have been unfortunate," said the other, "but abandon your dreadful resolve, I implore you. Live. You have the dearest, the tenderest of connections. There is one, whose identity is entwined with yours.—I, too, came hither to escape the burden of disgrace, ruin and wag; But there is none to await my coming; —no heart will quicken its throb at my return. Yet if I can dissuade you from death, I will live on; at least, I shall have one satisfaction to live for, if I restore you to your family and home. Return to your hotel. To-morrow I will see you, and we will try to reason ourselves into hope." They shook hands; B—— being the more easily diverted from his rash determination, as it was the instantaneous suggestion, rather than the firm resolution, of his despair. But he had scarcely walked thirty paces before he heard a sudden plunge into the water. It was his friend, who had postponed his own fate for a moment. B—— rushed to the spot whence the sound came, but the body was not found till the next day. L——'s story is well known at Paris. He had formerly been in the guards, married a beautiful woman, and fixed his residence at Paris. For a while conjugal affection, and the sweetness of domestic enjoyments prevailed over the natural levity of his heart; but it was a transient triumph. The master vice that destroys the holiest pacts of the heart, rendered him by degrees a fiend-like being—cold and harsh to the being by whom he was adored. He played on—was ruined; and she sank under the double misfortune of unkindness and ruin.

"There was a darker cloud yet in L——'s fate. He had lost all; he had exhausted the compassion of his friends; for such was his transformation of mind, and feeling that he could solicit, and climb the staircases of others, (Dantes last of infamies,) and endure the frigid excuse, and the surly denial. There was one who did not desert him; a being of the gentlest nature, with all the accomplishments of her sex, and with a deep share of feeling. She was a French woman, not affluent; and she had advanced him sums to an amount which prudence condemned. She opened her purse to him again. It contained a few Napoleons, of which she gave him two; for it was more than she could easily spare, and being suddenly called away, left it upon her table. L——'s fate was comprised in that one short moment of temptation. When she returned, he was gone and the purse not to be found. No doubt remained in her mind as to the manner in which it vanished; but so noble was her nature, that she would have buried it in the recesses of her own heart for ever. Nor was it ever known, till shame, remorse and the consciousness of his ingratitude drove him to self-destruction. He returned the purse and its icil contents; and on the night of the same day the interview with B—— took place."

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR HALE—Every nation, in least acquainted with civilization, hath uniformly beheld the female sex with respect; a respect which, by inspiring individuals with a greater esteem for themselves, hath often excited them to the practice of the sublimest virtues. In a late publication of a German fabulist is the following "jeu d'esprit" of the lively author, who, in order to prove that there is no woman wholly useless in this world and perhaps to expose the sordid principles of those who make a traffic of wedlock, and barter every generous sensentiment for gain, thus expressed himself:—A poor peasant, of seven children born to him in marriage, had but one daughter left, and she was of a form so truly hideous, that it might be said, as Shakespeare expresses it, "The curs barked at her as she halted along." There are other allurements to enter into the wedded state, however, those of figure.—A showman, in his way through the village in which she lived, saw her, and asked her, in marriage. "Sir, (said the honest rustic to the suiter of his daughter, unwilling to take any advantage of the man,) have you seen the unseemly form of my daughter? Are you aware that I have nothing to give with her? "Those (replied the other) are objects of no weight with me." "But she is both hunch backed and hunch breasted. "O! that is precisely what I want." "Her skin is like shagreen." "I am rejoiced at it." "You cannot perceive that she has a nose." "Good" "She is hardly three feet high." "Better still." "Her legs are like drumsticks and her nails like claws." "Best of all." "To cut the matter short, believe me, she is almost dumb and altogether deaf."—"is it possible! (exclaimed the lover,) you transport me!—Long have I searched for a wife nearly formed like your daughter; but afraid to flatter myself with the hopes of finding such a one, I am now happy beyond my hopes. She fully corresponds with my ideas of perfection. How rare is it in these days to meet with so accomplished a figure." "But, my good friend, interrupted the father, I cannot conceive what you propose to do with a wife that is so ugly, and so deformed, who is always sickly and hath not a penny." "Do with her! why, I travel the country, and get my bread by exhibiting monsters. I will put her in a box, and will carry her about with me; and as for a fortune, let me alone for the acquisition of that."

We have heard of a horse which was led through the entry of one of our colleges, in ridicule of the manner in which many use the common phrase "go through" the University; but the tour of the following gallant and most enterprising Honyhanum, is, we believe, unprecedented. A horse in Easton, Pa. with harness on, ran away, entered the dwelling house of Mrs. Brown, and went up stairs in the second story. "Continuing a little farther, he tumbled down a stair case, broke the banisters, and with a terrible crash came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family—and a great derangement of the supper table.

UNITED STATES LAW.

AN ACT in alteration of the several acts imposing Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, one cent per pound; provided that all iron in slacks, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron, in bars or bolts and pay a duty accordingly.

Second. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton.

Third. On iron, in pigs, sixty-two and one half cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Fourth. On iron and steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, six cents per pound; and over number fourteen, ten cents per pound.

Fifth. On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled for band iron, or casement rods, three and one half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel; bridle bits of all descriptions, steelyards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices and screws of iron, for wood, call ed wood screws, ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the present rates of duty.

Seventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Eighth. On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, three cents per pound; on lead en shot, four cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, five cents per pound; on litharge, orange mineral, lead manufactured into pipes, and sugar of lead, five cents per pound.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties in lieu of those now imposed by law.

First. On wool manufactured, four cents per pound; and also, in addition thereto, forty per cent. ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine; from which time an additional ad valorem duty of five per cent. shall be imposed annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount to fifty per cent. And all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool.

Second. On manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be a component part, (except carpetings, blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hoisery, mits, gloves, caps, and binding,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, shall be charged thereon with a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June 1829, and from that time a duty of forty five per centum ad valorem. Provided, that on all manufactures of wool, except flannels, and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and one third cents per square yard, shall pay 11 cents per square yard.

Third. On all the manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost, at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, shall be levied, collected, and paid on such valuation, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of forty five per cent. ad valorem

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty five per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1829, and from that time a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woolen blankets, hoisery, mits, gloves and bindings, thirty five per cent. ad valorem.

Eighth. On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, seventy cents per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, forty cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, thirty two cents per square yard. On all patent, printed or painted floor cloths, fifty cents per square yard. On oilcloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth twenty five cents per square yard. On furniture oil cloth, fifteen cents per square yard. On floor matting made of flags or other materials, fifteen cents per square yard.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, there be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of the duty now imposed by law.

First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, from which time, five dollars per ton in addition, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton. On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard, until the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and afterwards a duty of five cents per square yard.

Second. On unmanufactured flax, thirty five dollars per ton, per annum, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, from which time an additional duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.

Third. On sail-duck, nine cents the square yard, "and in addition thereto, one half cent yearly until the same shall amount to twelve and a half cents per square yard."

Fourth. On molasses, ten cents per gallon.

Fifth. On all imported distilled spirits fifteen cents per gallon, in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

"*Sixth.* On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, the additional duty of five per cent. to take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem."

"On indigo an additional duty of five cents the pound from the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and from that time an additional duty of ten cents each year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents per pound."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That "from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit distilled in the United States, from molasses;" no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail duck less than fifty bolts, exported in one ship or vessel, at any one time.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all window glass imported in plates or sheets, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty. On vials and bottles not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy five cents per gross.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on all imported roofing slates, not exceeding twelve inches in length, by six inches in width, four dollars per ton, on all such slates exceeding twelve, and not exceeding fourteen inches in length, five dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen inches in length, six dollars per ton; on all slates exceeding sixteen inches and not exceeding eighteen inches in length, seven dollars per ton; on all slates, exceeding eighteen and not exceeding twenty inches in length, eight dollars per ton; on slates exceeding twenty inches, and not exceeding twenty four inches in length, nine dollars per ton; and on all slates exceeding twenty four inches in length, ten dollars per ton. And that in lieu of the present duties, there be levied, collected and paid, a duty of thirty three and a third per centum, ad valorem, on all imported cyphering slates.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloth of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, the original cost which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. imported from the Cape of Good Hope or from any place beyond it, and of fifty per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken, and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard and charged with duty accordingly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be imposed on any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is, or shall be imposed an ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same be imported or entered, to use the actual value thereof, at the time purchased and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require. And it shall in every such case, be the duty of the appraiser of the United States, and every other person who should act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandize, at the time carried and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require, and all such goods, wares and merchandizes, being manufactured wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfixed condition, shall, in every such case, be taken, deemed and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been of the time purchased and place whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great a value as if the same had been exhibited. And to the value of the goods, wares, and merchandize, ascertained, there shall, in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an ad valorem duty, be added all charges except insurance, and also 20 per centum on the said actual value of charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or ten per centum if from any other place or country; and the said ad valorem rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandize subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty or shall be by law regulated by, or directed to be estimated or levied, the value of the square yard, or other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof, the time of such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as hereinbefore stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by or directed to be imposed on the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall exceed the invoice thereof, in addition to the duty to be by law charged the same, if they shall be invoiced at their real value, as said, there shall be levied and collected on the same goods, wares, and merchandize, fifty per centum of the duty imposed on the same goods, wares and merchandize, when fairly invoiced: *Provided always*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to use the said last mentioned duty of per centum, for a variance between bona fide invoice of goods produced the manner specified in the provisions 8th section of this act, and the ent value of the said merchandize country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.—*And further*, That the penalty per centum, imposed by the third section of the act, entitled, "An supplementary to, and to amend act, entitled, 'An Act to regulate collection of duties on imports nage, passed the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and nine, and for other purposes," approved first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandize, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor to the then next session of Congress.

[Approved—19th May, 1828.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON dates, to April 30, have been received in New York.

RUSSIA has consented to regulate her affairs by those of the Allies; but they still appear determined to blockade Turkey into an acknowledgment of the independence of Greece. Some British vessels have recently been released from Constantinople.

CHINA continues to suffer from a rebellion. It is said 40,000 men of the regular army have been slain. The rebel force is stated at 4 or 500,000—and it was reported they had formed an alliance with Russia, which nation extends from the west Coast of America to China.

The bill for repealing the Test Act has passed the House of Lords, with an amendment.

The Duke of Wellington has declared himself decidedly against making any further concessions to the Catholics. In the meantime petitions pour in; and Sir F. Burdett announced that he should call up the subject on the 8th of May. It is hinted that the King is opposed to the repeal of the Test Act.

If any of the powers of Europe have calculated on financial weakness in Britain, it seems they have deceived themselves. Her "sinews of war" have gained strength. Mr. Hume, lately moved in the Br. House of Commons for a liberal opening of the British ports for the importation of Grain. He said, if Britain was shut from the United States, it would lessen the manufacturing spirit in Europe, and they would receive most of their supplies from Britain in part.

The Marquis of Camarthen was married, in London, on the 26th April, to Lady Harvey, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. of Baltimore, and grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

DISTRESSING.—From a Quebec paper of the 21st inst. is taken the following melancholy account of the loss of the brig Superb, Capt. Cain, bound from Bristol, Eng. to Quebec.

The Princess Royal, at the entrance of the Gulf, spoke the Catharine and Ann, bound to Miramichi. This vessel had fallen in with a boat of the Superb, Cain, from Bristol to Quebec: out of seven hands in the boat at the time she left the wreck, only two then survived, one of whom died soon after getting on board; the other (Benjamin Orchard) had been severely frost-bitten up to the knees; he stated that they had been ten days in the boat, during which period, being unprovided with any article of subsistence, they were compelled to the painful necessity of satisfying the irresistible cravings of nature, by living on the bodies of such of their unfortunate companions as had alternately sunk under the weight of their sufferings. The boat of the Catharine and Ann on nearing that in which were these unfortunate men, was at first unable to discover any living being in her, the survivers being so much reduced by their sufferings as to be scarce able to move. Orchard was with difficulty enabled to raise his head above the gun-wale of the boat, just as his deliverers, struck with the horrible sight of the mangled bodies were about to return to their vessel. The superb, soon after the boat left her, went down.

DOMESTIC.

UNITED STATES BANK.

A branch of the *United States Bank* has been recently established in Portland, and the Board duly organized. The Following gentlemen are appointed DIRECTORS:

Joshua Wingate, Jr., Jacob Knight, *James Deering, Hezekiah Winslow, Ezekiel Whitman, *William Swan, Levi Cutter, Nehemiah Cram, Stephen Longfellow, †Reuel Williams, *Isaac Ilsley, †William King.

CASHIER—Scott Green.

Yesterday the Board of Directors met for the choice of President and other purposes. General Joshua Wingate, Jr. was chosen President by a unanimous vote.

The directors have engaged the rooms on the second floor in the building of the Cumberland Bank, to transact their business in, which are now undergoing a thorough repair for their accommodation.

Monday the 16th of this month is fixed on for the first discount day.

Mondays of each succeeding week will be the regular discount days.

Bank hours, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1, P. M and from 2, to 3 o'clock P. M.

*Messrs. Deering, Ilsley and Swan, have declined the office.

†It is not known whether Messrs. King and Williams will accept the appointment.

SARATOGA, N. Y. May 27.

STUMP EXTRACTOR.—We have witnessed, with much pleasure, a newly invented machine for extracting stumps, owned by Messrs. J. A. Waterbury & Co. of this town. The machine, which is simple, is so constructed that with the aid of a yoke of oxen, large stumps, without a preparatory removal of earth or cutting of roots, can be rapidly and easily extracted. The invention is important to the owners of new land, and is worthy the attention of the public, as exhibiting the vast extent to which the lever power may be applied. Messrs. W. & Co. we understand, are authorized to vend the machines in this town; and have, with the one owned by them, found almost constant employment since its erection. It can be easily transported to almost any part of the country.

FRANKING.—The Chilicothe (Ohio) Gazette, in commenting upon the abuse of franking, by members of Congress, says, that two hundred and seventy five packages of the Telegraph, were counted in the Zanesville Post Office, all received by *one mail*, and franked by *one man*, Mr. Moore of Kentucky. This is bad enough; the next instance is more ridiculous, though not at all more illegal.—"A large packet," says the same paper, "endorsed *Public Documents*, and franked by Col. R. M. Johnson, a Jackson Senator, from Kentucky, was lately discovered by the Postmaster, at the Lower Blue Licks, to contain *a new gingham frock-pattern*, which the Col was sending home."

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The disk of the sun exhibits to the telescope, at present, an unusual number of spots. On Wednesday last we were able to enumerate eleven, one of which, a little north of the centre, was very large, and surrounded by an extensive penumbra.—The solar spots are not often more than thirty degrees distant from the sun's equator; but one of those visible on Wednesday, was near the southern limb. Since that time, this spot has disappeared, and several of the others have separated into clusters of small spots. Many of our readers will recollect the similar appearances that were exhibited on the solar disk in 1816. They are sometimes of enormous size, occupying a space of 50,000 miles in diameter; and are occasionally so mutable as to exhibit to the eye of the astronomer the appearance of exploding into fragments while he is gazing at them.

N. Haven Journal.

NOTICE.

"The surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates and the surviving non-commissioned officers, and soldiers (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars for enlisting for the war and continuing in service till its close, are requested particularly to send their names, and the names of the places where the nearest Post offices are kept, by letters, (under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Col. Aaron Ogden, at Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department; from which, by this means, the proper papers will be sent free of expense to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description."

The Tuscaloosa (Alabama) paper of May 3d, states the price of corn meal, per bushel, at $1 50. In several instances, persons have been sent from that place 50 miles distant, to some of the wealthy farmers who had the article of corn for sale, and gave from $1 to 1 25 per bushel. There is a great scarcity in the neighboring country. A number of poor families, who are entirely destitute of the essential necessaries of life, and neither money nor credit can obtain them. This is a singular and melancholy state of things. This neglect of corn comes from the excessive attention to cotton. The wheat crop promises to be more productive than was expected.

It is reported that Sir Francis Burton, the new and popular Governor appointed for Canada, has declined accepting. The appointment, however, shows, on the part of the British Government, a disposition to conciliate the Canadians.

There will be exhibited this day, at Masonic Hall, by Mr. James Smith, the inventor, the model of a [illegible] which he has been for a long time endeavoring to perfect. *N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

A duel has been fought by two soldiers of the U. S. Army, which proved fatal to both of the combatants.

N. Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, JUNE 12, 1828.

THE TARIFF.

We this week insert the "Tariff Act" that our readers may become acquainted with it in all its bearings. It is a fact, and one that will bear the strictest, and most close scrutiny, that we are indebted to the *Jackson* members of Congress for the passage of this Law. And while the Jackson papers in the Eastern States are abusing the Administration for this *act*, the papers which are devoted to the Jackson cause in the Western Sates, are praising the Jackson members of Congress for their perseverance in urging the passage of this law, which they well knew would be obnoxious to the people of New-England.

From this manœuvre of the Jackson men, we hope our citizens will receive improvement, and let them know that the people have yet the power in their own hands, and show by their votes, that they mean to support the Government, and are not to be cheated more than once, by the hollow hearted pretences of any man.

GENERAL JACKSON THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE.

We have often asserted that General Jackson was the Federal candidate for the Presidency. When we say Federal, we mean those of the *Hartford* ConventionStamp,the real *genuines*. In proof,we have the old Federal papers in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia,&c. and such men as Timothy Pickering of noted memory, who has come out with a long epistle in favor of the "Hero," over his own proper signature.

The supporters of Gen. Jackson now say, that they are certain of success, but if they *feel* as certain as they pretend, why are such great exertions to secure the votes of such small States as Delaware? Their constant and daily practice, gives strong evidence of the unsoundness of their theory.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE,

Met agreeably to the Constitution of that State, on Wednesday of last week. After *five* ballotings Hon. Sherman Leland, of *Norfolk*, was elected President of the Senate, and after three ballotings in the House, William B. Calhoun, Esq. was chosen Speaker.

The following gentlemen have been chosen Counsellors for the ensuing political year:—John Welles, John Endicott, Aaron Hobart, Joshua Danforth, Bezaleel Taft, jun. Mark Doolittle, Timothy Fuller, Ezra Mudge, John Mason.

GOODRICH'S GEOGRAPHY.

We have examined a copy of the *fourth* edition of this work, and we must confess, we were very happily disappointed in perusing its pages. We have heretofore thought that *Woodbridge's* Geography was entitled to the palm,as a School Book for children. but we are confident that Mr. Goodrich has greatly improved upon the plan of Mr. Woodbridge not only in his classification of the different Countries, but in the design and method of instruction In *this* work the principal parts designed for beginners, are printed on a larger type, while *all* the *leading* ideas embraced in the matter printed on the smaller type are printed in *italics*, and what may be considered as truly valuable, is, that the correct pronunciation of all proper names is pointed out. The work is also interspersed with numerous engravings, representing cities, manners, costumes and curiosities, which are well calculated to engage the attention and at the same time convey instruction. It is likewise accompanied with an Atlas, which is well engraved and painted—and in addition to all these advantages, it has another, which is, that the price is *lower* than any other Geography and Atlas of its size with which we are acquainted. We hope that Superintending School Committees, and others, will please to examine the work. and we feel confident, it needs only to be known to be generally used in this part of the country.

We copy the following account of the duties of the several school Committees and Agents within this State, from the face of "*Palladium*," and recommend it to their particular attention.

Ed. Ob.

The Law of this State makes it a duty of the AGENT of every *School District*, [illegible] to cause one of the superintending school Committee of the town or plantation including such district with its limits, on or before the opening of every town or plantation school, of the time the school commences, and the time for which the instructer is engaged, &c.—*See Sec. 9th of an Act* (passed Feb. 25th, 1825.) *in addition to "An act to provide for the education of youth."*

The law also puts it in the power of the selectmen of the several towns to provide suitable books for such scholars as are not furnished by their parents, masters, or guardians.—"If any parent, master, or guardian, shall, after notice given him by the master or mistress of any school, refuse or neglect to furnish the [illegible] several scholars [illegible] with suitable books, the Selectmen [illegible] town or Assessors of the plantation, [illegible] being notified by such [illegible] master, [illegible] to the distress, shall furnish the same [illegible] use of the town or plantation, which expense shall be added to the next town or plantation tax of such parent, master, or guardian" See Sec. 3d of "*An Act to provide for the education of youth*,"' passed March 15th, 1824.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—Many are of the opinion, that the quantity of snow which fell the last winter, was much less than the usual quantity. But from the following memorandum the difference appears to be but little. In the winter of 1825, there fell 6 feet 3 inches; in 1826, 6 feet 11 inches, In 1827, 6 feet 9 1-2 inches; and in the winter of 1828 there fell in November, 5 inches, in December 1 foot, 5 inches, in January 1 foot 2 inches, in February 1 foot 4 1-4 inches, in March, 9 inches, and in April 1 foot 4 inches, making in all 6 feet 5 1-4 inches of snow which fell the last winter. AN OBSERVER.

Livermore, May 28, 1828.

Much has been said of Gen. Jackson's "long and valuable civil services" A writer in the Washington Journal places this matter in its proper light. Jackson never was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Tennessee by Washington, as has been repeatedly asserted, nor by any other President. He never filled a seat in the Assembly of Tennessee. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1796, which station he filled for three months. In 1797, he was appointed a Senator of the United States, and held this office four months. He resigned his seat in both Houses of Congress from a sense of his inability to perform the duties of the offices. He was next appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee—this office he also shortly resigned. Jackson's civil services are summed up in the following recapitulation:—

1796-7, three months in the House of Representatives.
1797 8, four months in the Senate.
1798, a short time Judge.
1821, six months Governor of Florida
1823 5, two sessions in Senate

And yet Apocalypse Smyth declares him to be ten times superior, in point of civil qualifications, to George Washington!

Middleton Gaz.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—At the Canadian Reach, about six hundred miles below Louisville, sometime last week, the boiler of the steam boat Car of Commerce bursted, and *fifty seven persons were killed and wounded.*

Wheeling Pa.

The boat was on the way from New Orleans.

[A gentleman has arrived in town by way of Ohio, who left New Orleans on the 9th May, in the steam boat Amazon, which assisted in relieving the survivers of the steam boat *Car of Commerce*, at the time of the dreadful accident to her. The persons killed and wounded were all deck passengers—none of the cabin passengers were injured. Sixteen were instantly killed—three more had since died, and seven others were not expected to survive.]—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

MARRIED,

In Hebron, by Rev. J. Tripp, Mr. Abel Birbee, of Paris, to Miss Polly Record of the former place.

DIED,

In Waterford, by suicide, William Munroe, Esq.

The American Builder's Companion: or System of Architecture;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings,sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architect—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter—Published by *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS*, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained such problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have next treated on the origin of building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood.

"I have given examples for sashes, sash frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs.

"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition.

Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietors, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by additional matter and plates, on stairs, *Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture*, from the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and an additional plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms.

March 6, 1828. eply 192

PARKER'S VEGETABLE
RENOVATING
PANACEA;
Equal to Swaim's or any other,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER,
FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and syphilitic Diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c,
For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

Insurance against
FIRE.

THE Directors of the *Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, established at Gorham, in the County of Cumberland, according to an Act of Incorporation, inform the public, that they have commenced issuing *Policies of Insurance* against loss or damage by Fire, on Dwelling houses and other Buildings, House-hold Furniture and Merchandize, in the Counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford, (except in populous towns on the sea-board) to the amount of *three fourths* of their value, for the term of *seven* years, without renewal of the Policy during that term.

Every person who insures his property in this Company becomes a member and is entitled to all its privileges. An easy and effectual mode of security is now offered against that kind of loss, which the greatest care and prudence cannot always prevent, and which, in an unexpected moment, reduces individuals and families to great embarrassment and distress. Those who neglect so favorable an opportunity to protect themselves from loss, will have little ground to solicit relief *from* the public

A note will be taken (not on interest) for the amount of the *premium* for the whole term of Insurance. *Three per cent.* which note will be required in *money* to be endorsed thereon, when the Policy is delivered, for the incidental expenses that may arise in conducting the concern; and the residue of said note will be subject only to an assessment on the same, *when a loss shall happen.* These *notes* will *vary* according to the different *rates of Insurance*, the *lowest rate* being fixed at *four per cent.* on the sum insured, and the *highest*, (except those deemed *hazardous*) at *eight per cent.* as explained in the *By-Laws* of the Company, a copy of which will be delivered to each member, when he takes a Policy.

To illustrate the above more clearly, suppose for example, A insures $1000 on his buildings at 4 *per cent.*—a *note* will be required for $40; 3 *per cent.* of which, viz. $20 must be paid in *cash*, which is all that is demanded for the whole term of six years, unless a loss should occur, except *fifty cents* to be paid to the Secretary for each Policy. In like manner $500 be insured at the *same rate*, *note* will be $20, and *three per cent.* the same, will be *sixty cents.* At the expiration of the term of Insurance, the portion of the note, not required as before specified, will be given up to the maker.

No member will be held answerable beyond the amount of his *Deposite note*; to secure which a written mortgage is required—the Act of Incorporation (which is annexed to each Policy) having given *lien* upon the estate, to the amount of the same. In case of *sale or alienation of the property*, (notice of which, must be immediately transmitted to the Secretary,) the note is to be given up, after all assessments (if any) have been paid, the Policy to be cancelled.

As this Institution is designed *particularly for the country*, and is founded on the just principles of equal and mutual benefit to all its members, it is desirable that our fellow-citizens generally, in the *interior towns*, should unite with us in so useful and benevolent an object. Polices to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been issued. No Insurance will be made on *Mills* or *Manufactories*.

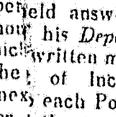
A Board of Directors are annually chosen, to superintend and manage the concerns of the Company. The following are the Officers of the present year:—Toppan Robie, Ripley Folsom, Nathaniel Merrill, Thos. S. Bowles, Joseph Hamblin, 3d. Alexander Mclellan, and David Hard of Gorham, *Directors*.

TOPPAN ROBIE, *President.*
JACOB S. SMITH, *Secretary.*
JOSIAH PIERCE, *Treasurer.*

*** *Application for insurance to be made at the Office of the Secretary, in Gorham, or to their several Agents.*

N. B. LEVI WAITMAN, of this Village, is an authorized Agent for the Company.

June 5. 3w-6*



NEW FASHIONE
HAT STOE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have a HAT STORE in Buckfield village, they will keep constantly on hand a goortment of fashionable Hats of the bality.—Also, common naped Hats, nd boys wool Hats, children's fancy Hts. &c. which they offer on as *reasonable* as can be purchased in *town* or *county*

C. & S. flatter themselves tquality of their Hats, which are made *best materials*, their *experience* in the Manufacturing, and a *close* and *punctention* to their *business*, will ensure to share of public patronage.

Hats manufactured to ordeny pattern or quality at short notice.

CYRUS S. CAN,
JAMES D. RD.

Buckfield, June 7th, 1828. 6

BROWN'S DROPS FOR

CONSTANTLY for sale Oxford Bookstore.

DUMFRIE'S REMEDY FOR THE
PILES!

☞NEW CASE OF A CURE.
Boston, November 24th.

SIR—The Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours.—The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease. T—H—.

MR. KIDDER.

The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

☞The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favor. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate* and *permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, head-ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of *two boxes*, one containig an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*.—Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

*** Prepared from the original *Recipe* in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *immediate successor*, and the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, Boston, and "sold wholesale and retail," by ASA BARTON, at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway.)

☞None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

***A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. *May 1.*

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS:

THE PRONOUNCING ENGLISH READER, being Murray's Reader, accented by Israel Alger, Jr. Printed on handsome stereotype plates and good paper, and ornamented with cuts. Price 62 and 75 cents.

Notice of the Pronouncing Introduction and Reader, from the Journal of Education.

"These books are valuable contributions to a general and extensive reformation in the style of reading. The department of pronunciation is treated with a rigor and closeness of attention, which it has never before received.—Every word in which any mistake could be made, is carefully and distinctly marked. If these editions of Murray's Reading Books should obtain,as we hope they will, the exclusive currency in our schools in town and country, it would take but a few years to produce a uniform and correct pronunciation throughout the United States. In this edition of these justly popular works, the progress of improvement in the schools of this country, has outstripped that in England. School Books, such as these before us, would be of great service there, in rooting out the provincial peculiarities which are still suffered to remain in too many places.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS just received, for sale, Razors *of a Superior quality and finish, warranted Good, or no sale*—Razor Straps; Shears; Scissors, from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; *Handsome Patterns*; Roger's superior Penknives, single and double bladed; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Gunter's Scales; Dividers; Glass, Cork, and other Inkstands; Inkpowder and Ink; Sand Boxes and Sand; Wafers; Lead and Slate Pencils; Drawing Paper; Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Carving Knives and Forks; Table Steels; Iron, and Britannia Table Spoons; Clothes, Hair, and Shaving Brushes; Powder Flasks; Snuff Boxes; Cigar Boxes; Graters; Cork Screws; Plain and Mounted Chaise Whips; Table Bells; Brass Padlocks; Elastic and Iron Knitting Pins; Needles of the first quality; Thimbles; Wound Wire; Spectacles, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash only. Persons in want will recollect that the articles offered are of a good quality; and as our trade is for all CASH prices are *low*.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber about two weeks since, a large sized three year old Heifer, of a dark red color, star in the forehead, and a white strip on the back—with a mark on the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away. JOHN BONNEY.

Paris, June 3, 1828. 3w 6

FOR sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, PRONOUNCING BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, with a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS—*Cheap.*

June 9. 3w-8

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the following Medicines, viz.:—

Johnson's Opodeldoc; Lees family Pills; Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Relfe's Asthmatic Pills; Relfe's Antibilious Pills; Relfe's female Pills; Cambrian toothache Pills; Johnson's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's vegetable Stomach Plaster; Dumfries, Thompsons, and Frink's Eye Water; Anderson's Cough Drops; Brown's Drops for Fits; British Oil; Albert's Specific; Parker's Panacea; Albion Corn Plaster; Pulmonary Balsam; Remedy for Intemperance.

—ALSO—

Camphor; Picra; Cream Tartar, Sugar of Lead, &c. &c. All which are of the first quality. ASA BARTON.

CONTENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MAY, 1828.

PHILOSOPHY of Fashion; a Vision of Greece; Aut Cæsar, Aut Nullus: Cæsar or Nothing; Modern Love Song; Anecdotes of the Barmecides; the Spirit of Destiny; the Phantom Players; to ———; Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson; not at Home; notice of the Life of Korner. Indian Fragments. The Eagle; the Mother's Lament; the Wekolis; Anecdote; Weston-Underwood Hall, Co. Bucks; Intelligence; Treatise on the Art of Music; Mr. William Capon, late Painter to the Duke of York.

Terms five dollars per year. Subscriptions received at the Oxford Bookstore by ASA BARTON.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills*, or *German Specific*, will be distinguished, *as they ever have been*, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

*** These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, *and not the recipe of any Physician in this country*, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the *same name*, which article ☞*on the strength of the name alone*, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia; Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—

Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters.

☞A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is *wholesale* and *retail* agent for the proprietor. ASA BARTON.

Norway, Feb. 28. eoply 182

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS for sale at Portland prices

BONNETS,

of almost all descriptions; Head Dresses; Collars; wide Bobbinett Lace; Footings; Mecklin Laces; Edgings; Pearlings; Insertings; Wreaths and flowers; with a general assortment of Silks; Satins; Batistes; Cambric, &c. for Bonnetts; together with the necessary trimmings—ALL CHEAP, May 31.

ERUDITION.

MISS JONES would inform her friends and the Public, that she has removed her SCHOOL from Norway Village to the upper part of the Town, near the Congregational Meeting-House, and expects to commence her SUMMER TERM, on Monday, the last day of June.

Norway, May 30 3w*-6

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN
ANODYNE LINIMENT,
OR,
LIQUID OPODELDOC,

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings. For asthma, for hard, dry spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain remedy for sore lips, toothache and **CHILBLAINS.**

☞Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—ASA BARTON, Norway.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

*** In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc,the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

March 3, 1828. eowtf 192

TO THE MILITARY!!!

THE Subscribers have for sale, between 30 and 40 **UNIFORM CAPS** and **COATS,** complete, which are but little defaced. The Coats are of Green Broadcloth, trimmed with gold Lace. The Caps are fur, and a very handsome pattern. The whole will be sold a great bargain, if application is made soon.

PEARSON & LITTLE.

Exchange-Street, Portland. 3w 3

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

BY the subscriber at the Wagon and Sleigh making business, a boy from 15 to 17 years of age, of good habits. To such an one suitable encouragement would be given.

ELLIOT SMITH.

Norway Village, May 16. 3w

FOR sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, several Numbers of "The AMERICAN BAPTIST MAGAZINE, for less than half price.

June 9. 3w-6

POETRY.

Composed by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, and sung at a recent ordination in the city of Baltimore.

O God we see thee smile again
In the sweet sunshine of the spring;
Thou comest in the gracious rain,
Thou ridest on the wind's soft wing.

Thou visitest the vales in floods
That in their fullness roll along;
And, when thou breathest on the woods,
They wave in pomp, and wake with song.

And, Lord, are not thy goings thus
In this our sanctuary seen?
Comes not thy breath of life to us,
Our prospects clothing all in green?

Reviving hopes around us bud,
Hopes that were rooted long ago,
But languished till thy grace in flood,
Returned and bade them swell and blow.

What though for years thy feeble flock,
By hands of strangers hath been fed?
What though we've long drawn near our rock
Without a shepherd at our head?

We humbly hope that not in vain
We've borne the trials of our trust;
And that thy truth will rise, like grain,
The stronger for its sleep in dust.

For days of care, and hope deferred,
O grant us years of large increase,
Till from above thy voice is heard;
"Ye faithful ones depart in peace."

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT regulating Fisheries at the mouth of Kennebec River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That if any person or persons shall set or use any net or seine for the purpose of catching Salmon on or by the shores or islands at the mouth of the Kennebec River, below the Fort, of a greater length than eighty fathoms, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one moiety thereof to the use of the person who may sue for the same, and the other moiety to the use of the town where such offence shall be committed: any Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Wellington.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled*, That the Plantation number three, in the first range of Townships on the Bingham Purchase, on the east side of Kennebec River, now called Bridgestown, with the inhabitants thereon, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a town, by the name of Wellington. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, shall be taken from the State valuation of Bingham's Purchase, in said county of Somerset, and set to said town of Wellington.

Sec. 3 *Be it further enacted*, That said town of Wellington shall be entitled to vote for the choice of Representatives to the Legislature of this State, in the same class of which Cornville forms a part, and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid, until otherwise provided by law.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN additional ACT to prevent the destruction of Fish in Denny's River and Pinmaquan

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature* [illegible] the powers given to the [illegible] chosen in the towns of Charlotte, Baring, Cooper and Plantation number fourteen, in An Act, in which this is in addition, passed February seventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, be, and the same hereby are extended to the towns of Alexander and Baileyville, and the fish committees of the towns last aforesaid shall have like powers with the committees of Charlotte, Baring, Cooper and number fourteen—and the towns of Alexander and Baileyville at their annual meeting in the month of March or April, may choose such committee consisting of three persons for each town.

Sec. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That, during the season for the fish to descend down Denny's river and Pinmaquan, the flowages on said rivers shall be kept open, and any person or persons hindering or obstructing the passage of said fish through the same, during the time aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the penalty imposed in the second section of an Act regulating the fishery on said streams, passed February third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, to be recovered by any individual or the fish committee of either of the towns named in this Act or by any inhabitant of the town or plantation where the said offence shall have been committed, in an action of debt in any court competent to try the same, to the use of the person who shall prosecute and sue therefor.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT establishing the line between Jefferson and the towns of Washington, Waldoboro', New Castle and Alna.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the dividing line between the town of Jefferson and the towns of Washington, Waldoborough, New Castle and Alna, shall be as follows, viz: beginning at a spruce tree in the Plymouth line, at the southwest corner of the town of Washington, and on the north line of the town of Jefferson, thence running south, sixty degrees east, two and an half miles on the line between Jefferson and Washington to a hemlock tree marked "Ball town corner 1805"; thence south seven degrees west two hundred rods, to a stake in the roots of a white maple tree in Waldoborough north line; thence west northwest two hundred and twenty rods on the Waldoborough line to an ash stake, being the northwest corner of the town of Waldoborough; thence south twenty three and an half degrees west, on the west line of Waldoborough, eleven hundred and sixty rods, to a pine stump and several small marked birch trees, being the northeast corner of the town of Noblesborough; thence, beginning at a stake and stones on the west side of Damariscotta pond, near the line between Zacheus Hatch, Jr and land formerly in possession of Isaac Hall, being the established corner of New Castle, and northwest on the north line of the towns of New Castle and Alna, to a tree on the west side of Turner's brook, so called, being the southwest corner of Jefferson, and the said town of Jefferson is hereby declared to be bounded on the said towns of Washington, Waldoborough, New Castle and Alna, as aforesaid.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT to annex a part of Palmyra to Pittsfield.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That all that part of the town of Palmyra, lying westerly of the following described line, to wit: Beginning on the northerly line of the town of Pittsfield at the southern corner of lots numbered seven and eight in the first range of lots lying west of the Sebasticook River in the town of Palmyra, and running northerly on the dividing line between lots numbered seven and eight in the ranges numbered from one to five, both inclusive, till it arrives at the northerly corner of lots numbered seven and nine in the fifth range; thence westerly to the southeasterly corner of the town of Hartland, together with the inhabitants thereof, be, and hereby are, set off from the town of Palmyra and annexed to the town of Pittsfield, in the county of Somerset. *Provided*, That the persons thus set off shall be held liable to pay all taxes assessed upon them or their estates remaining unpaid prior to the passing of this Act.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*. That all persons now chargeable to the town of Palmyra as paupers, and whose dwelling place or home at the time of their becoming so chargeable, was on any part of the territory hereby annexed to Pittsfield, as well as all persons having a legal settlement in said Palmyra, now removed therefrom and whose former dwelling place or home before such removal was upon any part of the territory annexed as aforesaid, shall hereafter be taken to have their legal settlement in and become chargeable to said town of Pittsfield.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS:

THE BIBLICAL READER, consisting of selections from the Sacred Scriptures, with Questions and Reflections for the use of Schools, by Rev. J. L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and Principal of a Female Academy, Boston.

Extract from the Preface.

It is a well known fact that many of the most interesting portions of the Bible are sometimes interspersed with catalogues of difficult names and subjects, not particularly suited for a Class Book in Schools, which convinces the propriety and utility of a compilation in which the parts not adapted to Schools may by omitted. The Biblical Reader is designed to accomplish this object, by to furnish our Schools with selections from the Sacred Volume, interesting and instructive to the rising generation, and also to revive in our seminaries the reading of the Holy Scriptures, which, of late years, has been too much neglected. And it is believed, that those of this compilation, which presents an connected view of the beauties of divine truth, of the salutary precepts, friendly warnings, encouraging promises, and historical and biographical narratives, with which the Bible abounds, will increase a thirst in the young pupil, and indeed in every reader, to become more intimately acquainted with the whole inspired volume.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Zion's Herald. "A new and interesting School Book has just been published by Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, entitled the Biblical Reader, or interesting extracts from the Sacred Scriptures. The *Practical Observations* at the close of each chapter are truly excellent, and we commend the work to the attention and patronage of parents, teachers, and youth."

From the American Journal of Education.

The object of this excellent work is to furnish schools with such selections from the sacred volume as appeared peculiarly interesting and instructive to the rising generation. The book is arranged in chapters, each embracing a distinct portion of Scriptures, and forming a lesson of moderate length. Questions intended to secure the pupil's attention, and impress the subject on his memory, are annexed to each chapter, and a few practical observations subjoined, as a proper conclusion of the whole. The plan of this work, is, we think, one which cannot fail to render it eminently useful.—We quote, from the preface, the following valuable directions for the use of this work; as the exercise suggested would certainly be entitled to a place among valuable improvements in instruction.

"At the appointed hour for beginning the school, and before any studies or recitations are introduced, let one of the scholars read aloud, distinctly and reverently, one of the chapters; while one is thus reading, let all be profound silence; and to fix the attention of the whole school to be read, each one should be liable to be called on to answer the few questions which follow the chapter. When the reading is finished, and the questions answered, the teacher should read, impressively, the practical observations which succeed."

From the Christian Witness.

The Biblical Reader is not to be regarded with decided approbation. The design in which it originated, viz. to create the more general use of the Scriptures in our seminaries of learning, is one, which every real friend of the rising generation must heartily approve. The selections are judiciously made, from both the Old and New Testament. The omission, in the Biblical Reader, of those passages and portions of the sacred writings, which would be likely to diminish in youth, that familiarity with which these writings should be, constitutes one of its excellencies. The questions, designed to be proposed at the close of the respective chapters, are well devised to enforce attention to the exercise of reading. The Practical Observations are well adapted to the purpose, explained by the author. On the whole, we think that this collection of Scripture should be placed among a choice collection of School Books, which will be found in our Academies and Schools, of high merit. We cheerfully and earnestly recommend it to the public patronage."

From the Episcopal Register, a Magazine published in Windsburg, Vt.

"We have been furnished with a copy of the Biblical Reader, and gladly avail ourselves of this method of opportunity to express our cordial approbation of the plan of the work, and in the manner in which it is executed. Large and judiciously selected portions of Holy Scripture, in which dark passages and difficult words are seldom found to occur, are compiled in an ordinary sized 12mo. volume, divided into judicious sections and pauses, accompanied with leading questions, and a very few pious commentary upon each. In short, and for its designed uses, the Biblical Reader cannot fail, we think, to be extensively with benefit. And we cannot but that the Christian public will have sufficient intelligence to appreciate, and liberally reward, the commendable efforts, for the special benefit of the young, of the Reverend author."

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

"Whoever considers the immense influence exerted over the human mind by means of early instruction and associations, will of necessity, if less any benevolence, feel a deep interest made use of. We are astonished at the improvements now making in publications should have been delayed so long. As to reading books, especially, the case, a dozen years ago, in many schools, was not only no portion of the Bible was used, but books were introduced, containing impressions positively immoral and pro Now let any parent, who loves his child and desires their true welfare, consider easily their young minds treasure up such expressions, and we are sure will be distressed that temptations should needlessly be thrown in their way. If, on the contrary, the Bible, or some other treasure of important truths be put in their hands at school, this same disposition to identify what they read with their sentiments—to adopt it on trust—to correctness for granted—is put too great count, and may be the means, sooner or later, of securing to them an unspeakable

In this point of view, we have examined with much pleasure, a book just published by Lincoln and Edmands, entitled, Biblical Reader. It consists of extracts from Sacred Scriptures, judiciously chosen, or with brief practical observations at the close of each chapter, and also new questions for the examination of scholars. The number of pages is 472, 12mo.—The 237 chapters which it contains, 163 are from the Old Testament, and 72 from the New. Several of the most interesting scenes are illustrated with vignettes, of which there are 24."

From Rev. Stephen Farley, A. M. Preceptor of the Atkinson Academy, N. H.

"The Biblical Reader is a Book with which I am well pleased. The contents being chiefly from the Holy Scriptures cannot be otherwise than excellent. This excellence is greatly enhanced by the judicious selection of the Compiler; and by the apt, instructive, and interesting remarks, appended to each chapter. It is a choice Manual for the school and for the family. I think the book will have patronage, and I am sure the influence will be useful."

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a great bargain, his SAW-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, all entirely new, having been built but about one year, of good Materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam is constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The GRIST-MILL has two runs of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

*** Good Terms will be given.

PHINEHAS HOWARD.

Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828. 4m 1

Cordage, Cut Nails and

Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE--
No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—*Portland. Aug.* 14, 1827.—ly—163

MORE LEGHORNS.
G. C. LYFORD

HAS just received one Case more *first Quality* LEGHORNS, which, together with those before on hand, comprise the Largest and Best assortment ever offered in Portland.

He has now on hand about 150 Bolivars and 75 Bonnets, costing more than 1000 Dollars.

G. C. LYFORD,

having had five years experience in the Leghorn trade, flatters himself that he is better acquainted with the business than most others—and can *buy as cheap*, and *will sell as low* as any other person in this place, or elsewhere. Ladies in want of the above article will do well to call before purchasing.

Also,—On hand, lots of ninepenny Sheetings, Shilling Calicoes, ninepenny Copper plates, and Shilling Dimities, together with a great variety of other Cheap GOODS.

No. 4, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-St. Portland.
May 1, 1828. 6w 1

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE....Carthage.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage, lately called Plantation Numbered Four, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said town of Carthage, for the year 1827, in the respective sums following, viz.:

Names of Proprietors where known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	School house Tax in District No. 1-4	Total.
				$ c.		$ c.
Nathaniel Quint,	2	15 120	120	96		96
Staples & Cary,	4	16 160	80	64		64
Do.	4	17 160	160	1 28		1 28
Do.	5	16 160	80	64		64
Do.	5	17 203	210	1 68		1 68
Do.	6	16 161	100	80		80
Hiram Hill,	11	4 99	99	79		79
Jewet Adams,	16	6 160	120	96	3 72	4 68
N. Staples,	1	12 160	80	64		64

The said Collector will proceed according to law, to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of JOHN STORER, Esq. at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the twentieth day of September next, so much of the said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said Taxes and charges.

ABEL HATHAWAY, { *Collector as aforesaid.*
{ *Dated at said Carthage the first day of April*, 1828. 3w—4

Fresh Goods,
VERY CHEAP.
HENRY POOR,

HAS just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British

Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 5c the yd; stripe Jeans 5c the yd; Dimity 5c the yd; prime Sheetings and Bleach'd Shirtings 12 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 25 per yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambric Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Buttistes for 25 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin, Canton, Prest and Italian Crapes; lots Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silecia and Russia Diapers; Damask; Manties; Brocade and Merino Shawls very cheap; with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—

A great Stock of fresh

BROADCLOTHS,

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of *good Bargains*; Cassimeres; Satinetts; Derrys; Jeans; Drillings; Grandurills; Lastings; Nankeens; Stripes; Ginghams Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns; Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

FEATHERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35 cts the yard, &c. &c.

Portland, April 20. 4mep 199

EARTHERN, CHINA, & GLASS WARE!
LEACH & WHITMAN,
No. 6, MERCHANTS' ROW, PORTLAND,

HAVE received per recent arrivals **150** Packages of Earthern, China, & Glass WARE, which they offer by the Crate or Retail at Boston Prices.

***Purchasers are invited to call.

May 7, 2828. 6w 2

SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR *Rewards of Merit*, in a great variety for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*. *April* 21.

LAWS FOR 1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Glazier & Co.'s edition of the Laws for 1828. Also part first, vol. 2 of the public Laws, from 1822, to 1828, inclusive—with a complete index.

ALSO—A few copies of *Mr. Bisbe's* Thanksgiving sermon, delivered in Portland.

June 5, 1828. 3w 6

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a

Capital of 200,000 Dollars,

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, and by the Author in Buckfield, a Compendious System of English Grammar, comprising all that is necessary in a work of this kind. By William Pidgin, A. M. teacher of a Grammar School in Buckfield.

***As it is presumed, that this work is on a plan somewhat new and improved, as to its parts and arrangements; it may, perhaps, deserve the attention of the public in general, and of Instructors in grammar in particular.

Norway, May 1. 6w 200

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills*, or *German Specific*, will be distinguished, *as they ever have been*, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by
ASA BARTON,
(FOR THE PROPRIETORS,)

at $2 00 per annum, subject to deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay *cash* within three months from the date of their subscription.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

☞ The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....FRYEBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of Land, in the Town of Fryeburg, that the same are taxed in the Tax Bills, in said Fryeburg, and committed to me, to collect, for the years 1826 and 1827, in the several sums following, viz.:

	Names where known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Div.	No. of Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $ c.	Original Proprietors.
Supposed to belong to Seth Spring,	Owner unknown,	18	4	140	280	4 49	Abial Chandler.
	Owner unknown,	23	3	100	200	1 44	John Charles.
	Owner unknown,		4	114	228	3 65	Benjamin Russell.
	Owner unknown,		4	100	200	3 20	John Evans.
	Owner unknown,	33	3	174	522	7 55	John Evans.
	Owner unknown,		5	60	100	1 60	John Evans.
	Owner unknown,	11		100	200	2 62	Andrew McMillian.
	One house lot of Land Fryeburg Corner,				250	2 62	Samuel Osgood.
		12	1	5	40	47	Joseph Frye.
	Unknown, 1-2 of	39	4		150	1 60	Moses Day.
	Owner unknown,	6	1	40	150	1 83	Nathaniel Merrill.
	Owner unknown,		4	60	150	88	Stephen Farrington.
	Owner unknown,	19		30	300	2 75	Moses Day.
	Unknown, 1-2 of	24		88	200	1 18	David Evans.
	Owner unknown,		5	100	250	1 47	Joseph Frye.
	Owner unknown,	53	4	76	228	2 71	Joseph Frye.
	Owner unknown,	41	3		200	48	David Page.
	Owner unknown,	2		12	180	1 94	Joseph Frye.
	Owner unknown,	39	2	100	400	5 25	James Hazeltine.
	In Wiley Cove,			8	96	1 12	

That unless the above Taxes are paid to the subscriber, with [illegible] necessary intervening charges, before Monday, the first day of September next, said Lands will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the house of Maj. PHILIP EASTMAN, in Fryeburg, on Monday aforesaid at nine o'clock A. M. on said day to pay said Taxes with charges as aforesaid.

EBENEZER FESSENDEN, Jr. [illegible] Collector of Taxes for Fryeburg for 1826 and 1827.

Fryeburg, May 22, 1828.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a SHOAT or early spring PIG.
ASA BARTON.